APPENDIX A
Application Form for RGP 5
Version: 17 November 2006 Revised

Please fully complete this form and attach vicinity, plan and elevation drawings and any other relevant information. Submit the information to: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch, P.O. Box 3755, Seattle, Washington 98124-3755.

This application is for new residential overwater structures[1] and the replacement, repair and modification of existing residential overwater structures in the Columbia River between Chief Joseph and Rock Island dams (Wells, Rocky Reach and Rock Island reservoirs) and the Okanogan River between river mile 5 and 0. You may use this application whether or not your project meets all requirements of Regional General Permit (RGP) 5. However, projects not meeting all requirements must undergo Section 7 Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Section 7 ESA consultation could take up to 180 days to complete and may result in mandatory conditions requiring a more conservative design or additional mitigation. Therefore, projects not meeting all requirements should provide a greater amount of mitigation than is required by RGP 5 in order to offset impacts to the aquatic environment.

SECTION A - Eligibility for RGP

1. **Eligibility for RGP**
   a. Corps reference number: _____ [To be completed by the Corps]
   b. This application:
      ☐ Meets all of the requirements of RGP 5. Corps will fax to USFWS for 14-day review.
      ☐ Does not meet all of the requirements of RGP 5. This form constitutes an application for an individual permit and a reference biological evaluation in association with
      NMFS reference: 2002/01468
      USFWS reference: 03-W0106.

SECTION B - General Information

2. **Applicant name**:			
Mailing address:			
Work phone:	Home phone:	Email:	Fax:
Joint-use applicant name:			
Mailing address:			
Work phone:	Home phone:	Email:	Fax:
3. **Authorized agent name**:			
Mailing address:			
Work phone:	Home phone:	Email:	Fax:
4. **Relationship of applicant to property**: ☐ Owner ☐ Purchaser ☐ Lessee ☐ Other Describe 'other':			

[1] 'Overwater structures' include piers, ramps, floats and their associated structures. Associated structures include ladders, swim steps and stabilizing chains and anchors for floats.

SECTION B - General Information

Relationship of joint-use applicant to property: ☐ Owner ☐ Purchaser ☐ Lessee ☐ Other
Describe 'other':

5. **Name, address and phone number of property owner(s)** (if other than applicant):

   Name, address and phone number of joint-use property owner(s) (if other than applicant):

6. **Location where proposed work will occur** (street address, city, county):

   Location of joint-use property (street address, city, county):

   Waterbody:
   ¼ Section, Section, Township, Range
   Latitude Longitude

7. **Adjacent property owners** (name, street address, city, state, zip code):
   a.
   b.

SECTION C - Abbreviations Used in this Application

Corps – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District
ESA – Endangered Species Act
HPA – Hydraulic Project Approval
JARPA - Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application
NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service
OHW – ordinary high water
PECP – pollution and erosion control plan
RGP – regional general permit
USFWS – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WDFW – Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife

Instructions for Section D. Please provide the information in Section D in order for the USFWS to determine whether the project area provides habitat suitable for the orchid, Ute ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*). Answer each question by placing an X in the "Yes" or "No" column. You must also complete the column on the right with your specific project information.

Yes	No	SECTION D Project Area Habitat	Specific Project Information
☐	☐	8. Is there a wet area (wetland, wet meadow, spring or seep) on your property? If yes, list the type of wet area and the distance between it and the proposed overwater structure.	Type wet area: Distance:
☐	☐	9. Is the riparian zone or wet area composed of mostly upland vegetation?	
☐	☐	10. Does the riparian zone or wet area dry up by mid-July with a water table lower than 12" below the soil surface?	
☐	☐	11. Is the riverbank heavily stabilized by riprap?	
☐	☐	12. Is there a steep, abrupt transition from the river to the uplands?	Steepness of slope (%):
☐	☐	13. Is the riparian zone or riverbank characterized by standing water with cattails (*Typha spp.*) and other aquatic vegetation?	List vegetation in riparian zone:

Yes	No	SECTION D Project Area Habitat	Specific Project Information
☐	☐	14. Is the riparian zone or riverbank vegetated by dense rhizomatous species such as reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*) or salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*)?	
☐	☐	15. Is the riparian zone overgrazed or managed such that the vegetation is composed of upland native or weedy species or is it unvegetated?	
☐	☐	16. Is the riparian zone or wet area plowed or cropped or is it converted to lawn?	
☐	☐	17. Has the riparian zone or wet area been stripped of the topsoil?	
☐	☐	18. Has construction been completed in the riparian zone or wet area within the past 5 years and the area has not been revegetated.	

Instructions for Section E. Provide the information in Section E in order to determine the allowable work window for the project. Answer each question by placing an X in the "Yes" or "No" column. You must also complete the column on the right with your specific project information.

Yes	No	SECTION E Allowable Work Window	Specific Project Information
☐	☐	19. Is there a bald eagle nest within 1 mile of the proposed project? The nesting period is defined as January 1 - August 15	Distance to nest:
☐	☐	20. Is the proposed project located within 1 mile of habitat used by bald eagle during the wintering period (as shown in the WDFW Priority Habitats and Species database)? The wintering period is defined as November 1 - March 31	Distance to wintering location:
☐	☐	21. Will piling be installed by impact or drop hammer? If yes: a. If a bald eagle nest is within 1 mile of the proposed work, the allowable work window for bald eagle is: August 16 - December 31 b. If a bald eagle wintering area is within 1 mile of the proposed work, the allowable work window for bald eagle is: April 1 - October 31 c. If a bald eagle nest and wintering area is within 1 mile of the proposed work, the allowable work window for bald eagle is: August 16 - October 31 d. If there are no bald eagle nests and wintering areas within 1 mile of the proposed work, the allowable work window for bald eagle is: Year round	Allowable window for bald eagle if impact or drop hammer is used:
☐	☐	22. Will piling be installed by jack hammer, vibratory system or sledge hammer? If yes: a. If a bald eagle nest is within 0.5 mile of the proposed	Allowable window for bald eagle if jack hammer, vibratory system or sledge

Yes	No	SECTION E Allowable Work Window	Specific Project Information
		work, the allowable work window for bald eagle is: August 16 - December 31 b. If a bald eagle wintering area is within 0.5 mile of the proposed work, the allowable work window for bald eagle is: April 1 - October 31 c. If a bald eagle nest and wintering area is within 0.5 mile of the proposed work, the allowable work window for bald eagle is: August 16 - October 31 d. If there are no bald eagle nests and wintering areas within 0.5 mile of the proposed work, the allowable work window for bald eagle is: Year round	hammer is used:
☐	☐	23. Will the overwater structure be constructed without piling installation? If no piling are installed the allowable work window for bald eagle is: Year round	Allowable work window if no piling are installed:
		24. For all projects, the allowable work window for bull trout, upper Columbia River spring Chinook and upper Columbia River steelhead is: July 1 - February 28	Allowable work window for fishes: July 1 - February 28
☐	☐	25. The allowable work window for this project is the common date of the bald eagle and fish work windows. For example, if the allowable bald eagle work window is August 16 - October 31 and the allowable work window for fish is July 1 - February 28 the allowable work window for the project is August 16 - October 31. I (we) agree to comply with the allowable work window established by the Corps.	Allowable work window for the project:

Instructions for Section F. Please indicate whether your project is for private- or joint-use as defined below.

Yes	No	SECTION F Type of Use
☐	☐	26. *Private use.* The proposed work is for a *private-use* overwater structure, which is a structure constructed and utilized by a single residential waterfront property owner.
☐	☐	27. *Joint use.* The proposed work is for a *joint-use* overwater structure, which is a structure constructed and utilized by more than one contiguous residential waterfront property owner or by a homeowner's association.

Instructions for Section G. Fill out Section G only if your project is for a joint-use overwater structure. Answer each question by placing an X in the "Yes" or "No" column and completing the column on the right with your specific project information.

Yes	No	SECTION G Joint-Use Proposals	Specific Project Information
☐	☐	28. All property owners using the proposed joint-use structure shall be listed as co-applicants and shall sign the application.	
☐	☐	29. Describe the spatial relationship of joint-use properties (e.g., two contiguous waterfront properties) and show the location of the properties on permit drawings.	Describe spatial relationship: Permit drawings show properties: ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	30. The joint-use application shall include an agreement stating that each property owner voluntarily agrees to build no overwater structures on their property except for the maintenance or modification of the authorized joint-use overwater structure. All joint-use property owners shall sign the agreement.	Joint-use agreement is attached: ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	31. The permit will be issued to all joint-use property owners and permit conditions shall be binding on all parties of the joint-use structure.	
☐	☐	32. Each joint-use applicant shall record with the Registrar of Deeds a copy of the permit drawings, mitigation planting plan (if applicable), final authorization letter and joint-use agreement. Proof of this recording shall be submitted to the Corps within 60 days of final Corps authorization. The purpose of this recording is to ensure that subsequent property owners are aware of the construction, use and mitigation requirements.	

Instructions for Sections H - O. In the remaining sections of this application (Sections H - O), place an X in the "Yes" column if you agree to implement the requirement or an X in the "No" column if you will not implement the requirement. Place an X in the "N/A" column if the requirement is not applicable to your project. You must also complete the column on the right with your specific project information.

Yes	No	N/A	SECTION H Construction Design Requirements	Specific Project Information
☐	☐	☐	33. Piers and/or ramps shall extend at least 20' perpendicular from the OHW[2] mark.	Distance pier/ramp will extend:
☐	☐	☐	34. Piers and ramps shall be no more than 4' in width.	Width of pier: Width of ramp:
☐	☐	☐	35. The <u>bottom</u> of the fascia boards on the pier or <u>bottom</u> of the landward edge of the ramp shall be elevated at least 2' above the plane of OHW.	Pier height above OHW: Ramp height above OHW:
☐	☐	☐	36. Grating or clear translucent material shall cover the	Percent of surface area

[2] OHW is 'ordinary high water,' which is defined as that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding area.

Yes	No	N/A	SECTION H Construction Design Requirements	Specific Project Information
			entire surface area of the pier and ramp. The open area[3] of grating shall be at least 60%. Clear translucent material shall have greater than 90% light transmittance as rated by the manufacturer.	with grating or translucent material: Pier: Ramp: Percent open area of grating: For translucent material, percent light transmittance:
☐	☐	☐	37. Piling shall not exceed 4" in diameter. If piling is encased in a sleeve, the piling plus sleeve diameter shall not exceed 5".	Are piling sleeved? ☐ Yes ☐ No Piling plus sleeve diameter:
☐	☐	☐	38. If a drop or impact hammer is used to install or achieve full embedment of steel piling, one of the following sound attenuation methods shall be employed: a. Placement of a 6" thick piece of wood between the hammer and piling. b. Use of a bubble curtain that distributes air bubbles around 100% of the perimeter of the piling over the full depth of the water column. (Bubble curtain design information is available at the Corps website.)	Pile driving method: Sound attenuation method you'll use:
☐	☐	☐	39. Piling shall be white in color.	Piling color:
☐	☐	☐	40. Piling shall be spaced at least 18 feet apart on the same side of any component of the overwater structure. The pier and floats are separate components. Two joint-use floats linked together constitute one component.	Minimum piling spacing on pier: Minimum piling spacing on floats:
☐	☐	☐	41. Each overwater structure shall utilize no more than 10 piles.	Number of piling proposed:
☐	☐	☐	42. All piling, mooring buoys and navigation aids shall be fitted with devices to prevent perching by piscivorous (fish-eating) birds.	Type of device:
☐	☐	☐	43. Skirting shall not be placed on piers, ramps and floats.	

[3] The 'open area' of grating is the area enclosed between the rectangular bars and cross rods in bar grating or the area enclosed between the bonds and strands in expanding grating. The 'percent open area' is a relative measure of the degree light can pass through the grating. The manufacturer can provide this value. Otherwise, it can be calculated by dividing the open area by the sum of the open area plus the surface area of a single unit of rectangular bars and cross rods.

Yes	No	N/A	SECTION H Construction Design Requirements	Specific Project Information
☐	☐	☐	44. Treated wood[4] may be used for piling provided the applicant demonstrates that the copper concentration in the water column and sediment will not exceed 7 parts per billion at 55mg/L hardness and 34 parts per million, respectively, as measured by a prescribed NMFS method[5]. (This method is available at the Corps website.).	Documentation of calculated water column and sediment concentrations of copper is attached: ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐	45. Piling treated with creosote or pentachlorophenol shall not be used.	
☐	☐	☐	46. The permittee shall visually inspect and replace any treated wood piling with surface residues and/or bleeding of preservatives.	Type of wood treatment, if applicable:
☐	☐	☐	47. Treated wood piling shall incorporate design features (e.g., metal bands) to minimize abrasion of the piling by vessels, floats or other objects.	Describe method to prevent abrasion:
☐	☐	☐	48. Treated wood shall not be used for any above-water component (e.g., structural members, framing, fascia, hand railing, etc.) on piers, ramps and floats.	Type of wood treatment, if applicable:
☐	☐	☐	49. Any paint, stain or preservative applied to the overwater structure shall be completely dried or cured prior to installation.	
☐	☐	☐	50. Projects that require removal of treated wood will take care to ensure that no treated wood falls into the water. If treated wood debris does fall into the water it shall be removed immediately.	
☐	☐	☐	51. If piling are removed: a. Dislodge piling with a vibratory system. b. After removal, place the piling on a construction barge or other dry storage site. c. If a treated wood piling breaks during extraction, the stump must be removed from the water column (by cutting it 3' below the substrate or pushing it to that depth). The buried stump must then be capped with clean native sediment. d. Fill holes left by piling extraction with clean native sediment.	Method of piling removal:
☐	☐	☐	52. All treated wood removed during the project, including treated wood piling, shall be disposed at an upland facility approved for hazardous materials of this classification. Treated wood piling shall not be left in the water or stacked on the streambank.	Treated wood disposal site:
☐	☐	☐	53. Floats shall not exceed dimensions of 8' by 20'.	Number of floats to be

[4] 'Treated wood' means lumber, piling and other wood products preserved with alkaline copper quaternary (ACQ), ammoniacal copper arsenate (ACA), ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate (ACZA), copper naphthenate or chromated copper arsenate.

[5] Position Document for the Use of Treated Wood in Areas within Oregon Occupied by Endangered Species Act Proposed and Listed Anadromous Fish Species, NMFS, December 1998.

Yes	No	N/A	SECTION H Construction Design Requirements	Specific Project Information
			For private-use structures a maximum of 1 float shall be installed. A maximum of 2 floats shall be installed for joint-use structures. Joint-use requires at least two contiguous waterfront property owners as applicants for the Corps permit. (See joint-use section.)	installed: Dimension of float(s):
☐	☐	☐	54. Freeboard height[6] on floats shall be at least 10".	Freeboard height:
☐	☐	☐	55. Float materials contacting the water shall be white in color or translucent.	Float color:
☐	☐	☐	56. Flotation materials shall be permanently encapsulated to prevent breakup into small pieces and dispersal in water.	Describe type of flotation:
☐	☐	☐	57. Functional[7] grating or clear translucent material shall cover at least 50% of the surface area of floats. Submit a framing plan for the proposed floats with calculations showing the % functional grating (see Appendix C). The open area of float grating shall be at least 60%. Clear translucent material must have greater than 90% light transmittance as rated by the manufacturer.	Percent functional grating or translucent material: Framing plan is attached: ☐ Yes ☐ No Percent open area of grating: Percent light transmittance of translucent material:
☐	☐	☐	58. Water depth[8] requirement under floats. (Appendix D has information on measuring water depth.) a. Floats shall not be located in shallow water habitat where they could ground or impede salmonid passage. b. To receive authorization for permanent floats, water depth at the landward edge of the floats shall be at least: • 14' for Rock Island and Rocky Reach reservoirs and the Okanogan River. • 18' for Wells Reservoir. c. To receive authorization for temporary floats, water depth at the landward edge of the floats shall be at least: • 7' for Rock Island and Rocky Reach reservoirs and the Okanogan River. • 11' for Wells Reservoir.	Water depth at landward edge of floats: Waterbody: Permanent or temporary floats proposed?
☐	☐	☐	59. Temporary floats shall <u>not</u> be in the water between	

[6] 'Freeboard height' is the distance from the top of the float decking to the water surface.
[7] 'Functional' grating or translucent material is material that is not covered or blocked by any objects such as framing wood, flotation tubs, etc. The percent of functional grating or translucent material is in relation to the surface area of the float.
[8] 'Water depth' is a measurement from the plane of OHW to the riverbed.

Yes	No	N/A	SECTION H Construction Design Requirements	Specific Project Information
			March 1 and June 30. Removal and installation of authorized temporary floats shall occur between July 1 and February 28.	

Yes	No	SECTION I Preconstruction and Construction Activities	Specific Project Information
☐	☐	60. If native vegetation is moved, damaged or destroyed it shall be replaced with a functional equivalent during site restoration.	List amount and species of vegetation you'll remove: List amount and species of replacement vegetation:
☐	☐	61. Any large wood, native vegetation, weed-free topsoil and native channel material displaced by construction shall be stockpiled for use during site restoration.	
☐	☐	62. No existing habitat features (e.g., woody debris, substrate materials) shall be removed from the shore or aquatic environment. If invasive weeds (e.g., milfoil) are present, removal may occur with authorization from the WDFW.	
☐	☐	63. Construction impacts shall be confined to the minimum area needed to complete the project.	
☐	☐	64. The boundaries of clearing limits associated with site access and construction shall be flagged to prevent ground disturbance of critical riparian vegetation, wetlands and other sensitive sites beyond the flagged boundary. This action shall be completed before any significant alteration of the project area.	
☐	☐	65. A supply of sediment control measures (e.g., silt fence, straw bales) shall be available onsite. This action shall be completed before significant alteration of the project area. When available, certified weed-free straw or hay bales shall be used to prevent introduction of noxious weeds.	
		66. All temporary erosion controls shall be in place and appropriately installed downslope of project activities within the riparian area until site restoration is complete.	
☐	☐	67. Project construction shall cease under high flow conditions that could result in inundation of the project area except for efforts to avoid or minimize resource damage.	

Yes	No	SECTION J Pollution and Erosion Control Measures
☐	☐	68. A Pollution and Erosion Control Plan (PECP) shall be prepared and carried out to prevent pollution caused by construction operations. The plan shall be available for inspection by the Corps or NMFS. The PECP shall contain the pertinent elements listed below and meet requirements of all applicable laws and regulations.
☐	☐	69. The PECP shall list the name and address of the party(s) responsible for implementation of the PECP.
☐	☐	70. The PECP shall include practices to prevent erosion and sedimentation associated with access roads, stream crossings, drilling sites, construction sites, borrow pit operations, haul roads, equipment and material storage sites, fueling operations, staging areas and roads being decommissioned.
☐	☐	71. The PECP shall include practices to confine, remove and dispose of excess concrete,

Yes	No	SECTION J Pollution and Erosion Control Measures
		cement, grout and other mortars or bonding agents, including measures for washout facilities.
☐	☐	72. The PECP shall include a description of any regulated or hazardous products or materials that will be used for the project, including procedures for inventory, storage, handling and monitoring of the products.
☐	☐	73. The PECP shall include a spill containment and control plan that provides the following information: notification procedures; specific cleanup and disposal instructions for different products; quick-response containment and cleanup measures; proposed methods for disposal of spilled materials; employee training for spill containment. Materials for containment and cleanup shall be available onsite during preconstruction, construction and restoration phases of the project.
☐	☐	74. The PECP shall include practices to prevent construction debris from dropping into any stream or waterbody and to remove any material that does drop with minimum disturbance to the streambed and water quality.

Yes	No	N/A	SECTION K Heavy Equipment Use
☐	☐	☐	75. All heavy equipment[9] shall be clean and free of external oil, fuel or other potential pollutants.
☐	☐	☐	76. All equipment to be used below OHW shall be steam cleaned until all visible external oil, grease, mud and other visible contaminants are removed. This cleaning shall occur before operations begin and as often as is necessary during operation.
☐	☐	☐	77. When heavy equipment is used, the equipment will have the least adverse effects on the environment (e.g., minimally sized, low ground pressure equipment).
☐	☐	☐	78. Only enough supplies and equipment to complete a specific job shall be stored onsite.
☐	☐	☐	79. Vehicle staging, cleaning maintenance, refueling and fuel storage shall only occur in a vehicle staging area placed 150' or more from any stream, waterbody or wetland unless otherwise approved in writing by NMFS.
☐	☐	☐	80. All vehicles operated within 150' of any stream, waterbody or wetland shall be inspected daily for fuel leaks before leaving the vehicle staging area. Any leaks detected shall be repaired in the vehicle staging area before the vehicle resumes operation. Inspections shall be documented in a record for review on request by the Corps, NMFS or USFWS.
☐	☐	☐	81. All stationary power equipment (e.g., generators, cranes, stationary drilling equipment) operated within 150' of any stream, waterbody or wetland shall be diapered to prevent leaks unless suitable containment is provided to prevent potential spills from entering any stream or waterbody.
☐	☐	☐	82. Heavy equipment shall work from onshore staging areas with the exception of an excavator arm or bucket. Pile drivers may use constructed work platforms (e.g., a barge) to access construction locations

Yes	No	SECTION L Site Restoration

[9] 'Heavy equipment' includes but is not limited to bulldozers, back-end loaders, barges, jackhammers and cement mixers.

Yes	No	SECTION L Site Restoration
☐	☐	83. A site restoration plan shall be prepared and carried out as necessary to ensure that all streambanks, soils and vegetation disturbed by the project are cleaned up and restored. A written restoration plan shall be available for inspection on request by the Corps, NMFS or USFWS.
☐	☐	84. Damaged streambanks shall be restored to a natural slope pattern and profile that is suitable for establishment of permanent woody vegetation unless precluded by pre-project conditions (e.g., a natural rock wall).
☐	☐	85. Areas requiring revegetation shall be replanted before the first April 15th following construction. A diverse assemblage of species native to the project area or region, including grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees shall be used. Noxious or invasive species shall not be used.
☐	☐	86. Fencing shall be installed as necessary to prevent access to revegetated areas by livestock or unauthorized persons.
☐	☐	87. When floating or submerged large wood debris must be moved to allow reasonable use of an overwater structure or inwater facility, the wood shall be returned to the water downstream where it will continue to provide aquatic habitat function.

Yes	No	SECTION M Exclusions	Specific Project Information
☐	☐	88. New marinas, floating storage units, boat houses or houseboats shall not be authorized under this RGP.	For these types of structures you must submit a JARPA and biological assessment to the Corps.
☐	☐	89. This RGP prohibits installation of overwater structures in habitat suitable for the orchid, Ute ladies'-tresses, including the use of such habitat for staging, storing, stockpiling and site access. Suitable habitat for Ute ladies'-tresses typically includes wetlands, wet meadows, springs and seeps.	If USFWS determines suitable habitat is present, you may be required perform a survey and
☐	☐	90. Proposed structures shall not occur in an exposed area requiring a breakwater, jetty or groin.	
☐	☐	91. New overwater structures shall only occur in areas farther than 0.5 mile downstream from the mouth of the Wenatchee, Entiat, Chelan and Methow rivers.	Distance downstream from nearest stream: Name of stream:
☐	☐	92. New overwater structures shall not occur in a deposition area likely to need routine maintenance dredging (e.g., alcoves, backwater sloughs, side channels, other shallow water area).	
☐	☐	93. Buoys and floats shall not be placed in active anchorage and fleeting area. (There are no active anchorage and fleeting areas in RM 454-530 of the Columbia River and RM 0-5 of the Okanogan River.)	

Yes	No	N/A	SECTION N Mitigation	Specific Project Information

Yes	No	N/A	SECTION N Mitigation	Specific Project Information
☐	☐	☐	94. Select all of the following descriptions that apply to the proposed project. One mitigation unit is <u>required</u> for each box selected[10]. ☐ New overwater structure. ☐ Repair, replacement or modification of an existing overwater structure and the footprint[11] of the new overwater structure is larger than the existing overwater structure. ☐ Previous Corps-required mitigation has been removed from the site.	a. Number of mitigation units required: b. Additional mitigation units proposed because project does not meet RGP requirements: c. Total mitigation units (add a and b):
☐	☐	☐	95. Each mitigation category listed below is worth 1 mitigation unit. You must provide justification to the Corps if you cannot provide mitigation from category a. You must also provide a plan view drawing of the proposed mitigation. a. Plant overhanging vegetation along the shoreline immediately landward of OHW in a plot at least 20' long by 10' wide (see Appendix E). b. Remove of 10 linear feet of hardened shoreline and plant the area (10' by 10') with overhanging vegetation. c. Remove of 100 square feet of existing inwater structure such as a pier, piling, concrete or asphalt debris.	Number of mitigation units from category a: Number of mitigation units from category b: Number of mitigation units from category c: Justification for not providing mitigation from category a is attached: ☐ Yes ☐ No Plan view drawing of proposed mitigation is attached: ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐	96. For mitigation planting, the planting shall include native shrubs (*Salix sitchensis, S. scouleriana, S. exigua, S. prolixa, S. lasiandra, Cornus stolonifera*) and trees (*Populus trichocarpa, Pinus ponderosa, Pseudotsuga menzeisii*)[12]. The use of native shrubs and trees not listed here must be approved by the Corps. The shrubs and trees shall be planted at intervals of 3' and 10', respectively. At least 2 trees and 15 shrubs shall be included in each 10' by 20' plot. For a 10' by 10' plot, at least 1 tree and 8 shrubs shall be included in the plot. The applicant shall submit a mitigation planting plan[13] with the application. The mitigation	Mitigation planting plan is attached: ☐ Yes ☐ No

[10] No mitigation is required if you repair, replace or modify an existing structure and the footprint of the new structure is smaller than or equal to the existing structure.
[11] The 'footprint' of an overwater structure is the surface area (square feet) of the pier, ramp and floats.
[12] Common names for these species are given in Appendix E.
[13] The 'mitigation planting plan' shall include a plan view drawing showing the number and type of species to be planted and the location of the planting plot in relation to the proposed overwater structure and the OHW mark. Please refer to Appendix E for an example of a mitigation planting plan.

Yes	No	N/A	SECTION N Mitigation	Specific Project Information
			planting shall be constructed within 12 months of the Corps' issuance of a permit for the proposed work and no later than the first April 15th following construction.	
☐	☐	☐	97. For mitigation planting, 100% survival of all planted trees and shrubs is required during first and second year after planting. During the third through fifth year after planting, 80% survival is required. The permittee must protect the mitigation from damage (the Corps recommends fencing). Individual plants that die must be replaced in kind (i.e., replace a tree with a tree) with species from the native list above or other species approved by the Corps.	
☐	☐	☐	98. A status report on mitigation construction, including as-built drawings, shall be submitted to the Corps 12 months from the date the Corps issues a permit for the proposed work. Status reports on mitigation construction will be due annually to the Corps until the Corps accepts the as-built drawings. The permittee can meet this requirement by submitting to the Corps a completed *Status Report for Mitigation Construction*, which is provided in Appendix F. Annually the Corps will inform USFWS and NMFS of applicant compliance with mitigation construction.	
☐	☐	☐	99. For mitigation planting, monitoring reports shall be due annually for 5 years from the date the Corps accepts the as-built drawings. The monitoring report must include written and photographic documentation on tree and shrub mortality and replanting efforts. The permittee can meet this requirement by submitting to the Corps a completed *Mitigation Monitoring Report*, which is provided in Appendix G. Annually the Corps will inform USFWS and NMFS of applicant compliance with mitigation monitoring.	
☐	☐	☐	100. The mitigation planting shall be preserved for as long as the permitted project remains in place.	
☐	☐	☐	101. Fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides shall not be applied to mitigation planting areas.	

Yes	No	SECTION O Fish Harm and Site Access
		102. If a sick, injured or dead specimen of upper Columbia River spring Chinook or upper Columbia River steelhead is found, the finder must notify the Northwest Office of the

Yes	No	SECTION O Fish Harm and Site Access
		NMFS Law Enforcement at (206) 526-6133. The finder must take care in handling of sick or injured specimens to ensure effective treatment and in handling dead specimens to preserve biological material in the best possible condition for later analysis of the cause of death. The finder also has the responsibility to carry out instructions provided by Law Enforcement to ensure that evidence intrinsic to specimen is not disturbed unnecessarily.
☐	☐	103. Upon locating a dead, injured or sick bull trout, initial notification must be made to the nearest USFWS Law Enforcement Office at Bellingham, Washington at (360) 733-0963. The finder must take care in handling of sick or injured specimens to ensure effective treatment and in handling dead specimens to preserve biological material in the best possible condition for later analysis of the cause of death. The finder also has the responsibility to carry out instructions provided by Law Enforcement to ensure that evidence intrinsic to specimen is not disturbed unnecessarily.
☐	☐	104. The permittee shall provide the NMFS, USFWS and Corps reasonable access[14] to the project authorized under this application.

APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE FOR A PERMIT OR PERMITS TO AUTHORIZE THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED HEREIN. I CERTIFY THAT I AM FAMILIAR WITH THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS APPLICATION, AND THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, SUCH INFORMATION IS TRUE, COMPLETE AND ACCURATE. I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I POSSESS THE AUTHORITY TO UNDERTAKE THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES. I HEREBY GRANT TO THE AGENCIES TO WHICH THIS APPLICATION IS MADE, THE RIGHT TO ENTER THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED LOCATION TO INSPECT THE PROPOSED, IN-PROGRESS OR COMPLETED WORK. I VOLUNTARILY AGREE TO MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS OF THIS RGP. I AGREE TO START WORK ONLY AFTER ALL NECESSARY PERMITS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Signature of Applicant Date

Signature of Co-Applicant Date

Signature of Authorized Agent Date

[14] 'Reasonable access' means with prior notice to the permittee the NMFS, USFWS and Corps may at reasonable times and in a safe manner enter and inspect permitted projects to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of NMFS and USFWS biological opinions and requirements of the Corps permit.